

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:-
T.T. London 2s.11d.
On Demand 2s.11d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
RAINFALL
Barometric Readings

(ESTABLISHED 1865)

Copyright 1917, by the Proprietor.

November 13, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 53 38

November 13, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 74
Humidity 47 42

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

7802 日九廿九

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1917

二月九日英港十月初三

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RESTLESS RUSSIA.

M. Kerensky's Masterly Stroke.

London, November 12.
Yesterday's Russian wireless news reveals another kaleidoscopic change in the situation. Hitherto all the official news reaching the outside world has been from the Leninists, but M. Kerensky, by a masterly stroke, ejected the Leninists from the powerful long distance wireless station at Tarskoye Selo. This enabled him to throw another light on affairs. Telegrams from correspondents confirm that Leninism is going out like a guttering candle, with the gradual secession of supporters. Everybody is expecting the entry of M. Kerensky momentarily, but fighting is not impossible. The Leninists at Moscow attempted to seize power, but the garrison opposed them and the Extremists were finally isolated at Kremlin.

Much Bloodshed Predicted.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that travellers arriving last night from the Swedo-Finnish frontier report that the general impression in Russia is that there will be much bloodshed. The better-class members of the Petrograd community are afraid to appear in the streets. Only the extremist soldiers are seen. There is a hopeless situation in Finland. Anarchy is increasing and there are frequent assassinations by extremists in broad daylight.

AN INDEPENDENT IRELAND.

A Qualified German Promise.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the Chief of the United States' Secret Service has published two Sinn Fein letters which have recently come into the possession of the American authorities, showing clearly that Germany dangled the bait of an independent Ireland before the eyes of the extremists. But the promise to secure this was qualified by the condition "If the course of the war allowed it."

THE PALESTINE SUCCESSES.

Nearly Thirty Miles Beyond Gaza.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, writing on November 10, says:—Each day adds to the magnitude and importance of our successes on this front, and each hour adds to the toll of our capture, while our pursuit had already carried us nearly thirty miles north of Gaza. Indeed, reports have been received showing that confusion, and almost panic, exists for many miles to the rear of the present Turkish positions, but it is unwise to speculate upon these evidences of their sense of insecurity. The only place where the enemy showed stubbornness was the heroism of the troops north of the Wadi Hebron, where they delivered six determined counter-attacks against Scottish troops who were driven back slightly on the left but who recovered the trenches shortly afterwards. The Turks being forced back after considerable loss. The Imperial Service Cavalry also had a sharp brush after driving the enemy from Beisanun. The latter made a desperate effort to get away a long naval gun, but both the crew and team were shot down and the gun captured, as well as twenty-two prisoners. Although the main body of Turks have retired due north, there are smaller parties, like a covey of partridges, scattered in various directions. These are being gradually rounded up.

The Turks Organising for Defence.

London, November 12.

An official message from Egypt states:—The Turks are organising behind the northern branch of the Wadi Sukereir, and to the south-east are covering Beisanun and Hebron. Our mounted troops have progressed towards Elteine. The Scottish, by a night attack on the enemy's right flank, captured machine guns. The discovery of large quantities of war material continues.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

London, November 12.

In the House of Commons, Mr. King suggested that in order to strengthen the financial position, gold should be withdrawn from Malta. Mr. Hewins replied that the matter was one primarily for the consideration of the Treasury.

THE PENNY POST.

London, November 12.

The Postmaster General, in the course of a speech in London, said he hoped the abolition of the Penny Post could be avoided, though it had been seriously considered more than once since his assumption of office.

VOLUNTARY FOOD RATIONS.

London, November 12.

Sir Arthur Yapp, Director of Food Economy, speaking at Manchester, outlined the following suggested weekly voluntary rations of bread:—For men engaged in heavy industrial or agricultural work, 128 oz. For ordinary industrial and other manual workers, 112 oz. Unoccupied persons or sedentary workers, 72 oz. For women, 80 oz., 64 oz., and 56 oz. respectively.

Also the following general allowances of other foods and cereals, except bread:—12 oz. of meat, 32 oz. of butter, 10 oz. of fats, and 8 oz. of sugar.

No definite rations have been fixed for children.

CONTROL OF METAL INDUSTRIES.

London, November 12.

To the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. B. Lonsdale, Sir Arthur Stanley announced that he was introducing a Bill dealing with the non-ferrous metal industries, which he trusted would prevent German companies from obtaining control of metals in the United Kingdom after the war. The question of corresponding legislation in the Dominions was a matter for the governments.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NOTEWORTHY SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Why the Allies Have Not Done Better.

London, November 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, speaking at a luncheon given in honour of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Painlevé declared that those who gave a thought to peace at present were betraying, whether they intended to or not, the most sacred interests of their country, of civilisation and of humanity. Referring to the Italian position, he said at present by every railway and all other routes, Franco British soldiers, guns and munitions were being hurried to the other side of the Alps. "Help," he said, "will not fall short of the greatness of the peril." M. Painlevé said Mr. Lloyd George's energy, eloquence and imagination had brilliantly sustained and stimulated Britain's magnificent war effort. He also paid a tribute to General Scutari, who was present at the luncheon, remarking that they welcomed the Dutch face of General Smuts, the conqueror of German East Africa, who twenty years ago gave the troops of Generals Methuen and General Buller plenty to do and who to-day was one of the most popular men in England. The South Africans' military effort was an admirable example of that liberalism which was one of the forces of Britain.

Mr. Lloyd George said that he had important practical considerations to submit, affecting the future of France and Britain and even the destiny of the world. The Allied Governments meant that the supreme War Council should be a real power in co-ordinating military effort. Unfortunately there was not time to consult America and Russia before setting up this Council, but for the success of this great experiment, on which Allied victory depended, it was essential that all the great Allies should be represented. Therefore he confidently anticipated securing an agreement for the co-operation of America and Russia therein. The events of the war have demonstrated even to the most suspicious mind the need of greater Allied unity in war control. Despite the recent happenings, the Allies still commanded the essential ingredients of victory. Our superiority ought to have carried us much further along the road of victory than the point at present reached. The fault had not been with the Armies or Navies, but was entirely due to a lack of unity in the direction of the war, concerning which we have never passed from the rhetoric into the reality of speech or into strategy. All we had hitherto done was to set up a make-shift unity, which was good enough in peace, but fatal in war. Because the Central Powers were acting on interior lines was an additional argument for unification of effort.

NEW ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

Mr. Bonar Law Explains Its Functions.

London, November 12.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that, with a view to better co-ordination in military action, a War Council had been constituted composed of the Prime Minister and a member of each of the Governments of France, Italy and Britain. The Council would meet normally at Versailles at least once a month and at other places as might at the time be arranged. The adhesion of other great Powers of the Allies was being discussed. Each Power appoints a permanent military representative as an adviser to the War Council and these will be independent of their representative General Staffs. They will have no executive function but will advise the War Council on questions of co-ordination of Allied strategy. The General Staff and Military Commands of the armies of each Power charged with the conduct of military operations will remain responsible to their respective Governments. The military representatives and their Staff will be in permanent session at Versailles. The Anglo-French representatives will be General Sir Henry Wilson and General Foch. He was at present unable to name Italy's representative.

Replying to questions, he expressed the hope that the United States would join the Council. No Naval Council had been formed.

Mr. Pemberton Billing:—Will there be no naval representative?

Mr. Bonar Law:—The utility of the Council will not be increased by a discussion of this sort.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the authority of General Sir William Robertson would not be impinged by the appointment of General Sir Henry Wilson.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

Alleged German Advances to France.

London, November 12.

Is the House of Commons, replying to Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government was not aware of any peace proposals by Germany to France. The alleged German advances through irregular channels to French statesmen who were not members of the Government must be dealt with in France. There was no earthly difficulty in the Germans making peace proposals if they wished. (Others).

NEW GERMAN VICE-CHANCELLOR.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that a Berlin official message contains the information that Herr von Payer has been appointed Vice-Chancellor.

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

London, November 12.

An East African official message states:—The British found at Ndanda Hospital 64 Europeans, also at Mbasa: the last German 4.1 naval gun was blown up and 57 German Europeans were found in hospital. We are now the main body of the enemy between Nango and Chiwata. Eleven German officers and 61 men in hospital at Kabambu, south of Mangira, have offered to surrender.

WELSH MINERS' PATRIOTISM.

London, November 12.

A most remarkable demonstration of working-class patriotism is given by the South Wales miners, whose ballot on the question of a strike, if the Government combed out miners for the Army, resulted in a majority of nearly four to one against the strike, despite the fact that three out of every five voting were militarily eligible.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN SITUATION.

Allies Plan Big Operations.

London, November 12.

It is reported that the Allied War Council has already decided on operations on a considerable scale in Italy, in which an equal part will be borne by Britain and France, while the United States may eventually co-operate.

A Pro-Ally Demonstration.

London, November 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Milan, there has been a great pro-Ally demonstration at the Scala Theatre, which was attended by British officers and men, who were given ovations. British aviators flew over the theatre, dropping messages of greeting.

Germans Claim 10,000 More Prisoners.

London, November 12.

A German wireless official message states:—Our troops barred the enemy's retreat in the Upper Piave Valley. They captured ten thousand prisoners and took much material. We advanced down the Piave and are now before Feltrin.

To Command Franco-British Forces.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that General Fayolle has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Franco-British forces in Venetia.

The Military Situation Explained.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that, according to a semi-official message, the Italian situation yesterday was as follows:—The Italians on the Lower Piave are preparing to meet the fresh attack of the Archduke Eugen, whose objective is Treviso. Von Below's army is descending on the Piave and has captured Belluno. General Krobatin's army, farther to the left, is following the valley of the Cordevole and has passed Agordo. Lastly, General Hoessendorf's army is descending the Sugana Valley and has reached Asiago, but detachments attempting to advance to the east have been repelled. Thus the Italians are vigorously opposing the enemy attempt to take them in the rear, which is the most serious menace.

Brisk Firing Across the Piave.

London, November 12.

An Italian official message states:—The enemy renewed his attack, fruitlessly, on the Asiago plateau, in the sectors of Gallio, Monte Longara and Mellitt Adigillo. A bitter struggle occurred in the northern area of attack. We counter-attacked, taking prisoners. We resisted valiantly on the remainder of the mountainous front. There is brisk firing across the Piave.

Enemy Monarchs Meet.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Kaiser has conferred with Emperor Karl of Austria and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria on the Italian Front.

Artillery Required.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, writing last night, emphasises that mere numbers are insufficient to stop the Austro-Germans, but adequate artillery is essential.

THE FUTURE OF BELGIUM.

Germany Desires a Protectorate.

London, November 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that, speaking at Manich, Admiral von Tirpitz declared that the question whether Britain or Germany would become the protector of Belgium would be decisive for the issue of the war and the future of Germany. A mistaken solution of the Belgian problem would stultify Germany's exports and degrade Germany to the position of a bondsman of England and America. Germany's military security lay in Belgium. This was the only way to secure compensation for her enormous economic losses. Paper treaties would safeguard nothing. Germany could force Britain to recognise her protectorate in Belgium, as she could hold out longer.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Mutual Artillery Activity.

London, November 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a report, states that there is the usual reciprocal firing.

A German wireless official message states:—There is intense artillery firing in the Yser region near Langarone.

GERMANY'S ELECTRICALLY-PROPELLED BOATS.

London, November 12.

The Admiralty explains that the German boats on the Belgian Coast, controlled by electric wire and propelled by petrol, carry three to five hundred pounds of high explosives. The crew leave when the engine starts. An accompanying seaplane signals to the shore operator the direction to steer and upon striking the objective the charge explodes. A similarly controlled boat was used by the experimental ship Vernon in 1885.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Amsterdam, November 11.

A telegram from Gonzi relates the very narrow escape of the Austrian Emperor while crossing a torrent. His motor car broke down and a footman and a soldier, who were carrying the monarch to the bank, fell. All were swept over a weir and a considerable distance beyond. Prince Palffy, arriving at the most critical moment, plunged into the torrent accompanied by his auto and successfully rescued the Emperor who was constantly going under the water.

(Continued on page 5.)

WEATHER FORECAST
RAINFALL
Barometric Readings

TELEGRAMS.
(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

FAMOUS CRICKETER'S DEATH.
London, November 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne reports the death of the famous cricketer Harry Trotter.

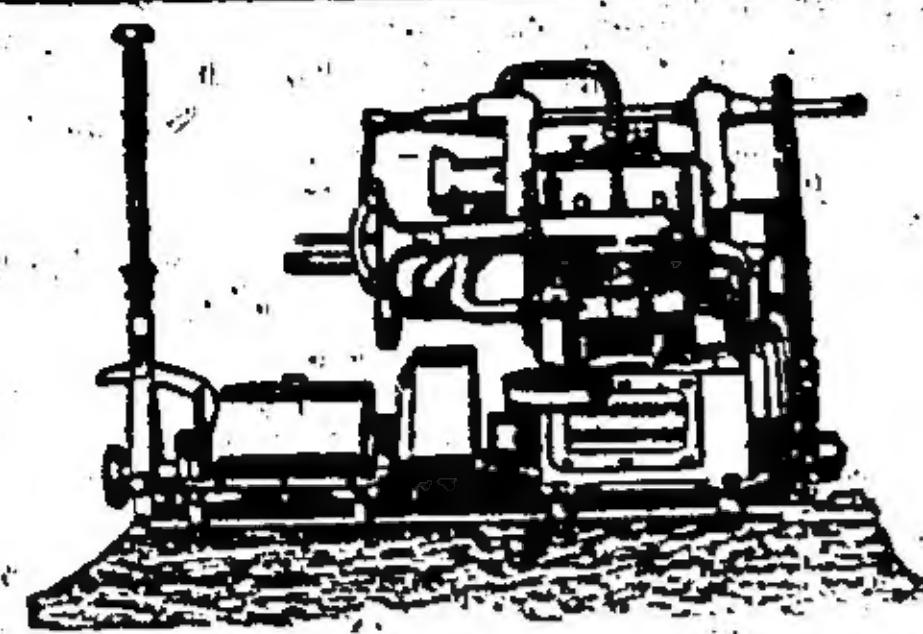
HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending November 10, 1917:—

Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 45 weeks
This Year: \$12,415	\$610,023
Last Year: 13,225	650,213
Increase: -810	40,190

GERMAN PEACE HOPES.
March of Events Has Made the Devil a Mark.

"When the devil is sick" he wants an armistice as prelude to a

NOTICES.

THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN
MARINE MOTORS.

Demonstrations and full particulars, on application to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Machinery Department.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premis in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

YALE CHAIN BLOCKS.

TRIPLEX, DUPLEX, & DIFFERENTIAL
TROLLEYS & TROLLEY TRUCKS.
CRANES &c.

SOLE AGENTS—

BRADLEY & CO., LTD. MACHINERY DEPT.
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND 10 to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
--	--	--

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

BRITISH PILSENER BEER

ALLSOPP'S

BURTON
ON
TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS—

CALDBECK
MACGREGOR
& CO.,
15, Queen's Road, Central.
TELEPHONE NO. 75.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This is the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will take when necessary, effect a radical cure of this entwile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemist and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price, \$2.50 per bottle.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Castings, General Steel
ware and Shipbuilding. Nos. 15, 16, and
17, Queen's Road, Central (Red Street),
Hongkong. Telephone 1013.

TSANG FOOK.

PIANOS & GRANDS. FURNITURE,
TUNED & REGULATED. OAKS RE-POLISHED.
WORK & FINISH. GUARANTEED.
ADVICE & COUNSEL. CONSISTENTLY
WITH THE BEST WORKSHIPS IN
THE WORLD.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

in which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.

SHewan, Tomes & Co.
Agents.

YORKSHIRE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHewan, Tomes & Co.
AGENTS.

Xmas Card Photos.
Styles as desired.

MEE CHEUNG
PHOTOGRAPHER.
Ice House Street. Telephone 1013.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHewan, Tomes & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong. Telephone 1013.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

PHONE NO. 1116.

NOTICE.



Gold Medal International Medical Congress Exhibition.

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.

Builds Bonnie Babies

To be obtained at all Chemists & Stores.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR!

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and
Convenience. Every Room promptly connected by Silver Line to Central
Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Dining
meets Steamer.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the
principal Hotels. Noted for the hot Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 8:30 P.M. to 11:30 P.M.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply to W. BAKER, Manager.

Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, just under new Proprietorship and Management.
The Hotel is now offered for business and tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room
facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date
in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Bath
Electric Light and Fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further
information apply to THE MANAGER. Telegraphic Address: "Phoenix."

Grand Hotel de l' Europe, Singapore.
UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.

(Late Grand Hotel, Southwicks, England, and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)

NOTICES.

HINDS HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM

... particularly recommended for
ROUGH, HARD OR IRRITATED SKIN, CHAPPED
FACE, LIPS AND HANDS,
SUNBURN, WINDBURN, COLD SORES,
CHILBLAINS, BURNS, SCALDS, FLESH WOUNDS, CHAFING,
MOSQUITO AND OTHER INSECT BITES,
and all the various

CONDITIONS OF THE SKIN OF LIKE CHARACTER

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY,

TEL. NO. 1877. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL 1877.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON.

15. Morrison Hill Road.

E. HING & CO.

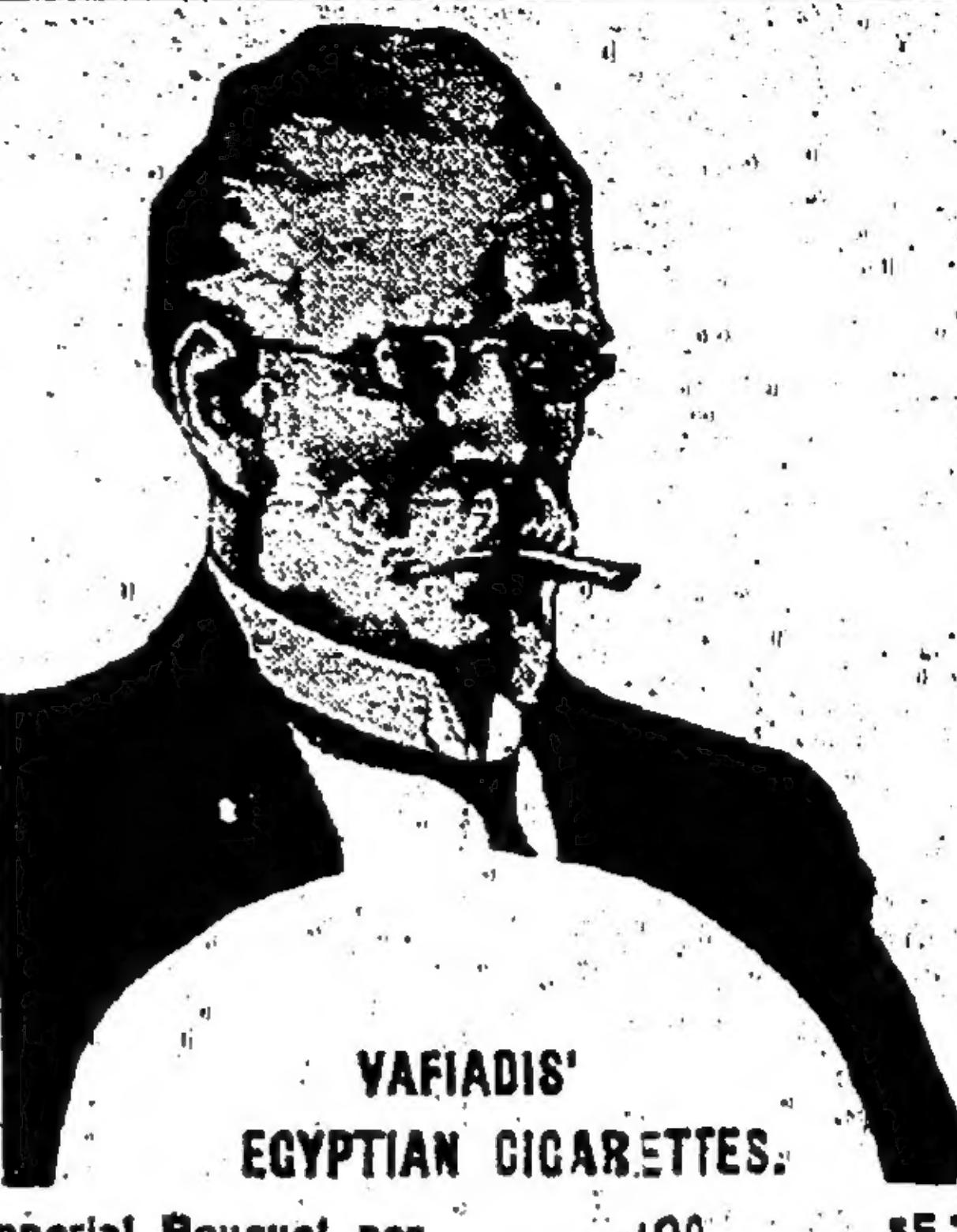
SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST.

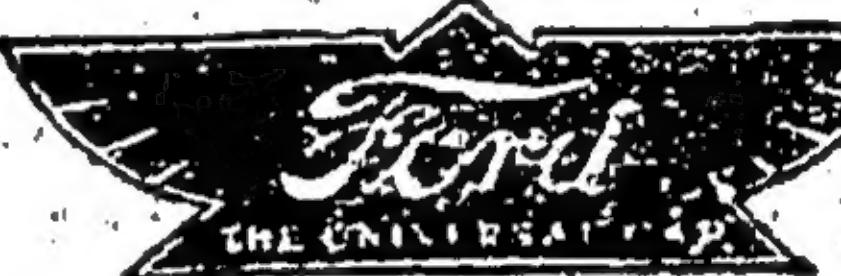
CENTRAL.

NOTICES.

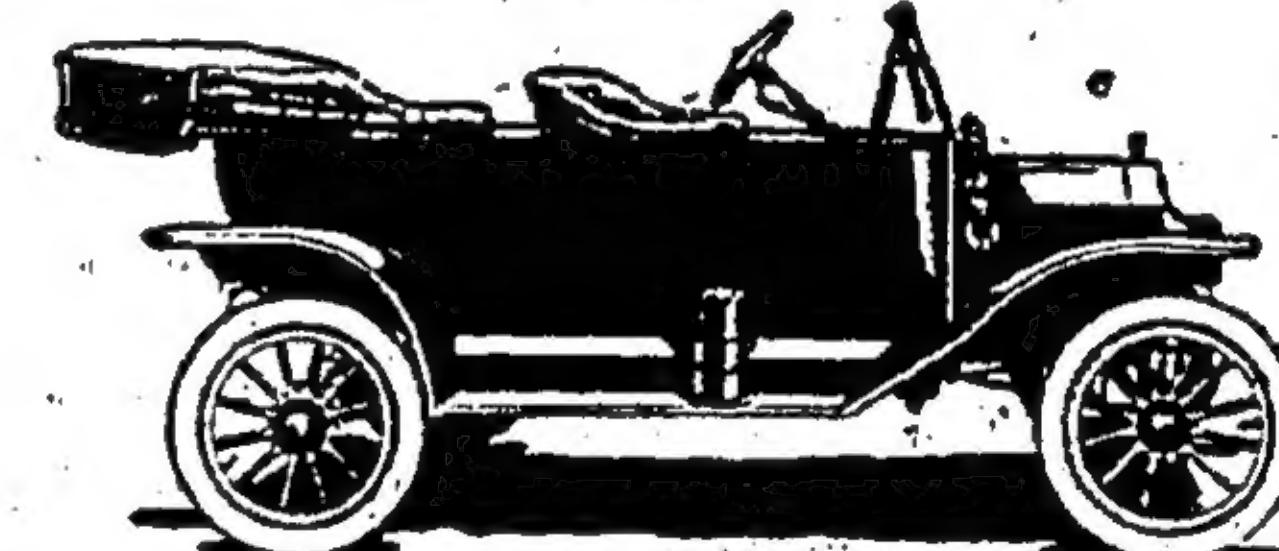
VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	00	\$5.30
Crown Prince	00	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
"	25	1.10
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

"MADE IN CANADA"



TOURING MODEL as illustrated \$1,400.

ONE TON TRUCK (as used by The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.) \$2,350.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

MACHINERY OFFICE

Phone 27-444, Des Voeux Road.

REMINGTON OLIVER UNDERWOOD L. C. SMITH SMITH PREMIER ROYAL

No. 10.

No. 5.

No. 5.

No. 2.

No. 10.

No. 5.

PRICES \$50 TO \$150.

Machines are in first class Condition and ready for immediate delivery.]

Apply:

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

POWELL'S BUILDING.

12, DES VOEUX ROAD.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the
OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM-
BULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET, and the HARLEY
DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

LOWLOOR BRIDGE, 16, BATMAN ROAD. TEL. 422.

PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

GENERAL NEWS.

An Interesting Engagement.—The engagement of Miss Evelyn Gill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gill, of Tokyo, to Mr. William Haig, of the British Embassy staff, has been announced. The marriage will take place about the middle of this month.

Tongshan Professor Off To The Front.—Mr. E. F. Barnes, Professor of Civil Engineering at the Tongshan Engineering College, has left for the front. The *P. and T. Times* says: His departure is much regretted and leaves a gap not easily to be filled by others, as he is an excellent teacher and has made himself very popular with the students. His many friends in North China wish him bon voyage and hope that after the war is over, he may again come to China to teach. Mr. Barnes is a Canadian, and came to China in the summer of 1913.

World's Waste of Coal.—Speaking on "Fuel Economy" at the annual meeting of the Chemical Society, Mr. L. C. Hayes said it was to be hoped that the future would furnish ideas and methods that would make progress in this direction appear very primitive and inefficient. In 1910 the amount of coal mined in the world was about 1,300 million tons, and it was improbable that anything like 5 per cent. of this fuel was ever turned into actual work. This meant that 1,230 million tons coal were mined only to be wasted in heat radiation and other losses. It represented enough fuel to melt and superheat 25 million tons of brass to 10 per cent. about its melting temperature. Fuel oil would have been very generally taken up had it been possible in past years to rely upon a constant supply at reasonable price. Chol. Famine.—Something like a famine in Chömin is reported from the churches, says the *Daily News*. Even choirmen are becoming more difficult to obtain, a fact that is partly accounted for, no doubt, by the increasing demand for boy labour during the week, but is also not unconnected with the growing lack of discipline due to the war. Many churches that have always been accustomed to have ten or twelve men in the choir now have to do with four or five. All the younger members have been called up. A considerable number of men whose voices have long passed their prime are trying to fill the gaps, but they cannot prevent church music from suffering. The demand for boy choristers is sending up the cost of choir considerably. Not many years ago a few pence per week towards their pocket money was all the boys expected, but nowadays shillings and half-crowns have to be shovelled among them in many parishes.

Mr. Lloyd George on Welsh Merlom.—In connection with the North Wales "Heroes" Memorial Scheme, "initiated by Mr. B. J. Thomas with a donation of £20,000, a fete was held at Holyhead and opened by Mr. Lloyd George, who expressed the Prime Minister's regret at not being able to be present owing to slight indisposition. Mr. Lloyd George added that the Prime Minister had requested her to read the following message: "This is an age of heroes. There never have been so many in any generation of this world's history. It is well, therefore, that we should commemorate this fact, which is the special pride of our own time. No part of the British Empire has made a readier, or a sturdier, contribution than the armed forces assigned by Providence for Welshmen to dwell in. The voluntary recruiting in Wales at the beginning of the war equalled that in Great Britain, and her roll of the fallen is heavier indeed. Wales is, therefore, entitled to special recognition for her heroes. Later in the day the "Welsh Guards" were put up for auction and, after some spirited bidding, was bought by Sir George Riddill, son of Mr. Grayson, wife of the High Sheriff of Anglesey. The proceeds of the sale, £1,000, were given to the Red Cross Fund.

GENERAL NEWS.

Back from the War.

Another well known Shanghai man has returned after some years' absence, and is busy greeting old friends and renewing acquaintances. Mr A. Kahn, of Messrs Pathé Frères, Mr. Kahn left Shanghai in 1909 for the south and was at Hongkong when the war broke out. He proceeded immediately to France and has seen three years' service, some of the time as interpreter for the British Army in France. He is in Shanghai for a few weeks only and will probably have charge of one of the company's branch offices in China.

Combating the Submarine Menace.

It is needless to say that thousands of brains are at work in an attempt to combat the submarine menace. In the United States—"the home of genius"—the problem is getting much attention, and many and varied are the methods suggested. In most of them a ray of electric light projected under the water forms an important factor. One genius advocates the projecting of such surpassing brilliancy and power that it would "blind" the periscopes of the submarine, and thus make it impossible for the observing officer to locate an enemy ship. Another would project a similar ray in such a manner that it would be intercepted by a sneaking submarine and instantly shown upon a fluorescent screen, and thus enable the submarine hunter to locate their quarry, whilst a third pins his faith on small armoured forts sunk in the waterways and armed with underwater guns and torpedoes—which, by the way, might as readily fire into a friendly machine as into a hostile one. The "blinding" of the submarine is the most feasible of the many methods, and to do it every sea-going ship would have to be fitted with an apparatus of anything up to 100,000 candle-power—a very tall order.

Sailors and the War.

The British and Foreign Sailors' Society is celebrating its centenary shortly, and in view of this event hopes to raise £250,000 for the further extension of its work. Founded in the days of Lord Nelson and with Admiral Gambier as its first president the Society has made the welfare of British seamen its first charge throughout the past hundred years. During the progress of the War the Society's institutions in all parts of Great Britain and elsewhere have given shelter, food, and clothing to thousands of men. The crews of torpedoed ships are one of its first charges, and most grateful thanks have been received by the Society from owners, officers and men. Relief is dispensed to hundreds of seamen or their dependents suffering through the War, and nearly one thousand sailors who are Prisoners of War receive food parcels at a cost of more than £500 per week. Suitable literature is distributed to men of the Naval Auxiliary fleet, transports, mine sweepers, patrol boats, lighthouses, &c. The Society's King Edward VII Nautical School has trained lads for the merchant service, and over 4,000 have received their Board of Trade certificates at the School. The centenary fund will enable this school to be extended. Centenary subscriptions may be sent to Sir Frederick Green, J. P., Sailor's Palace, Commercial Road, E. 14.

NOTICES.

The VICTROLA is the leading "authority" on Dance Music



It brings to you all the latest dances, and plays them in perfect dance time. 20% discount allowed for cash with order.

MOUTRIE'S
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
N. LAZARUS,

OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Popular Halfpenny. London's small change troubles!—Tram and bus conductors report an unusual number of halfpennies in circulation. "Up to about two months ago," said the conductor of an L.C.C. car who had a rocketful, "we could not get sufficient halfpennies for change, but now we get too many. We have to give them to passengers in their change in order to get rid of them, and among those who take penny tickets a remarkable number pay with two halfpennies."

Died on Eve of Wedding. A sad story was told at an inquest on Daisy Whitmore, 25, a munition worker, at Redhill. The girl had been engaged to marry Leonard Dudley, a seaman on a submarine. Since January, 1916, Dudley had been interned in Holland. He was given a month's leave to get married, however, and the wedding was fixed for Tuesday last. On the Sunday night Miss Whitmore bade him "good night" as usual, but in the morning he was found ill in bed, and died shortly afterwards. A sister said the girl had complained of feeling faint when at work. A doctor said probably the week's excitement and recent pleurisy had set on an overstrained heart. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

NOTICES.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Excess, Herpes, Bed-Leg, Acne, Boils, Ulcers, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Fissiles, Blood-Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.? If so, don't waste your time on useless ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have, will be the Clarke's Blood Mixture. It will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. This is the only safe and certain remedy. It is a powerful antiseptic and astringent. It is a powerful and safe sedative and restorer.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture
WILL CURE YOU
PERMANENTLY.

Mixture is certified by a medical remittance from Dr. W. H. Clarke, a medical practitioner from Bristol, patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable patients by other physicians—without any other treatment, without success. See your physician.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is prepared to take and proportioned according to the best medical knowledge of the time.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is a safe and effective medicine.

NOTICES.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. Use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO. LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

LESSONS.

JAPANESE LESSONS.—Japanese desire to give LESSONS to EUROPEANS in their homes if preferred. Apply Box c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—HOUSES in MORETON TERRACE and Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES on Shameen, CAN-

TON. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED.—From first November, two or three ROOMS, or half house, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Box 1333 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

HELP!

HEATHER DAY
30th November
Proceeds for wounded Soldiers irrespective of Nationality in Scottish Hospitals.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 21st

November, 1917,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

(For account of the concerned).

A Large Quantity of Electrical Goods.

comprising:—

6000 tungsten lamps (5-50.c.p.)

40 desk fans.

9 ceiling fans

Also

Silk flexible cord, lead fuse and dynamo wire, strip fuses, porcelain cleats and insulators, button insulators, lamp holders and lamp locking rings, porcelain pushes, plugs and sockets, table lamps, brackets and fittings, meter boards, gauge screws, fuse bodies, gauge rings and cartridges, arc lamps, hand lamps, bulkhead fittings, globes, enamelled and glass shades, etc., etc.

On view from Monday the 19th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of F. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY

the 23rd day of November, 1917.

at 3 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

Victoria, Hongkong.

The following valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong viz:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of

ground situate at Victoria afore-

said and known and registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No.

61a. Together with the messua-

ges erected thereon known as

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Ming Yan Lane, Victoria aforesaid. Term

999 years created by a Crown

Lease dated 27th August 1874.

Proportion of Annual Crown rent

\$67.85. Area about 3842 Square feet.

For further particulars and

conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES

& MASTER,

Prince's Building,

Ice House Street,

Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagors,

or to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street,

Hongkong 18th November, 1917.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS

1917 Overland Touring Cars,

6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street,

Hongkong 9th November, 1917.

NOTICES.

NEW STOCK OF
I. & R. MORLEY'S
CELEBRATED
WOOL SOCKS
AND
LLAMA UNDERWEAR.
LIGHT IN WEIGHT YET WARM.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JAEGER
PURE WOOL SPECIALTIES
— JUST RECEIVED —
DRESSING GOWNS,
COATS,—SWEATERS,
WAISTCOATS,
ETC., ETC.

J. T. SHAW
Tailor and Outfitter
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.



THE UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT
is the result of years of experiment and scientific research. The safest and most economical of efficient disinfectants—mixes equally well with salt, brackish and fresh water.
ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES
400 GALLONS EFFICIENT DISINFECTING FLUID
WHOLESALE AGENTS—
W. R. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asian or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail and indicating the approximate Sailing;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns; and industrial centers of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded freight paid, on receipt of Royal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £1.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY, LTD.
25, Albion Lane, London E.C.

OUR ALBUMS OF CHINA VIEWS ARE APPRECIATED IN THE NAVY.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM
THE LETTER OF A BRITISH NAVAL
OFFICER NOW SERVING WITH THE GRAND
FLEET.

"I really don't know how to thank you enough
for the book of the Chinese views. They are
an abiding joy to me for they are truly beautiful
and they bring China right home to me."

CHINA by LAND and WATER,
Price \$5.00.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Tel. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1917.

ANOTHER GERMAN FALLACY.

One of the paragraphs in our yesterday's "Miscellany" column probably interested many of our readers, if for no other reason than that it afforded another proof of Germany's invincible arrogance. The paragraph referred to German newspapers having announced "with considerable pride" that, despite the bitterness of the war, the plays of Shakespeare will receive first place in the theatres of Germany. Doubtless such is the case, for it is well-known that the witnessing of Shakespearean plays has long been popular in Germany. This, in the opinion of the arrogant Teutons, is proof positive of their keener appreciation of the works of the immortal Shakespeare, and on many occasions they have held this up to the world as a matter of reproach against the British—of course to the glorification of the Germans and thus vindicated the superiority of German's "Kultur." In this view, unfortunately, Germany is supported by many British writers and others who ought, in our opinion, to know better; and who would know better if they stopped to reflect upon the matter. The fact that Germans witness, during the course of a year, more performances of Shakespearean plays—we do not doubt the statement—is no indication that they appreciate Shakespeare more than others, though it does, in our opinion, prove that their temperament and their taste, particularly with regard to the Theatre, is very different from ours. When the average Briton witnesses a play, he wishes to see one that will entertain him brightly. Rightly or wrongly, he is of opinion that Shakespearean plays do not quite answer the purpose—that they have, in fact, too much of a "classic" flavour about them to meet with popular requirements. If the Germans, as is the case with the British, could thoroughly appreciate Shakespeare in the original, instead of in distorted translation, they might probably be of the same opinion and, in consequence, would prefer to witness plays of an unquestionably lighter flavour than even Shakespeare's comedies are generally believed to be. Properly presented Shakespeare's comedies can, of course, be made as entertaining—and in many cases much more so—as the best and the brightest of those of the other order. The British, however, prefer to witness plays of a distinctly lighter and more modern type than those of Shakespeare, not because they do not appreciate the work of the "Divine William," but, on the contrary, because they appreciate them better by personally perusing the actual plays in their rich Elizabethan setting. It is the British temperament as to act, and it is merely the invincible conceit of the Germans that causes them to fail to understand this.

There are thousands of Britons who appreciate the plays of the "Myriad-minded" Shakespeare, infinitely more than any German could possibly appreciate them. In a criticism of a performance in Berlin of "Romeo and Juliet," it was stated by the correspondent of a London paper that the fair Juliet was represented as being very similar to a Berlin "flapper." Such a travesty would never suit a British audience. They know what Shakespeare is and consequently they must have him properly played. And when Shakespeare is played on the British stage as he very frequently is by, among others, Sir F. L. Benson's companies, which exist, and have existed for many years, for no other purpose, it is played with a view to its being a commercial as well as an artistic success, and not in State-sided or Municipal theatres, such as is the case in Germany, where the commercial element is in consequence not so important. It is quite obvious that were it not for the fact that the German State-sided theatres play Shakespearean plays in such a manner and at prices that would spell ruin to British theatre managers, there could not be anything like the popularity for Shakespearean plays that there is. There is, doubtless, a keenly discriminating public in Germany, as there is in the United Kingdom, who can deeply appreciate the profound genius of England's greatest dramatic poet. The universality of Shakespeare's genius is for the cultured of all lands. By all nations it is revered, and by none more than by the British. Were there State-sided or Municipal theatres in the United Kingdom, Shakespeare would probably be much more popular than at present. In the British mind, Shakespeare in literature stands supreme, and understanding him best; they can and do appreciate him most. That they do not witness a certain number of Shakespearean plays during a given period—the German is fond of pointing out—is, for many other reasons than those that enter the mind of the boastful Teuton.

A Brighter Outlook.

It is evident from the news which came over the cable yesterday that the peace-at-any-price Leninists in Petrograd are not having matters all their own way. Indeed, the information contained in the latest telegrams is the most cheering received for some days past, and it goes a long way towards justifying those who pin their faith to M. Kerensky's ability to steer his country through the trouble and trials which have come its way. All along, we have firmly held the view that a man of M. Kerensky's courage and determination would not be likely to throw up the sponge on the first sign of opposition, and we now learn that he is at the head of what appears a most promising and well-considered movement against those who have taken upon themselves to represent Russia as yearning for peace, even if the securing of it means going back on the promise of standing by the Allies to the end. He is able to count on the support of the Minimalists and a large body of faithful troops, including the Cossacks, and with every hour that passes the position of M. Lenin's self-established Government becomes increasingly insecure.

Saviour of His Race.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospital:—Nun Pak Hong. \$200.

DAY BY DAY.

Faith is an invisible and invincible magnet and attracts to itself whatever it fervently desires and calmly and persistently expects.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the death of Lord Roberts.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar

on demand to-day was 2s. 11d./sd.

The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mine

for the week ending October 27,

amounted to 68,373 tons and the sales during the period to 65,200 tons.

Coin Dies.

Mr. Lee D'Almada appeared before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, to defend a man charged with being in possession of coin die. The case was adjourned.

No Infected Rats.

There were 2,236 rats caught and examined in the Colony during the week ending October 27, and 2,048 during the week ending November 3. None of these was found to be infected.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospital:—Nun Pak Hong. \$200.

The Colony's Death Rate.

During the week ending October 28, the last for which returns are available, the death rate of the Colony was 22 4 per thousand per annum as against a rate of 24.9 for the corresponding week of last year.

A Worthy Appeal.

Packs of cards, tennis racquets and tennis balls, are required for distribution amongst the troops. They may be sent to, and will be gratefully received by, the Rev O. L. Cooper-Hant, C.F., 7, Queen's Gardens, May Road.

Possession of Arms.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and 102 rounds of ammunition. Defendant was arrested on the Sze Yip Whati yesterday. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$100.

Piano Recitals.

By kind permission of the Council, Mr. Denman Fuller is to give a series of informal recitals at the Helena May Institute; they will be open to all and a collection will be made at each in aid of the Prisoners of War Fund. The first will take place on Monday, November 26, at 5.30 p.m.

Lantern Lecture.

The fortnightly meeting of the Union Church Guild will be held in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, to-morrow at 9 p.m. A lecture, illustrated with lantern views, will be delivered by Dr. C. K. Edmunds, of Weston, the subject being, "Thirty Thousand Miles in China". This lecture is open to the public and intending visitors may be sure of spending an interesting and instructive evening.

SOAP AND CLOTHING.

Thirsty Chinese Youth.

A Chinese youth was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of clothing and a piece of soap from No. 11, Glenelg, a house occupied by Mr. William Gardiner. A charge of assaulting a Portuguese youth named Tavares was also preferred against defendant.

It was stated that defendant was formerly employed at the house as a coolie, but had left. Since then a number of knives and forks, a small clock and one or two other odds and ends had been missed.

Yesterday a basket of washing was placed just inside the door, and Tavares, from the other side of Glenelg, saw defendant in the act of stealing some of the clothing. He went up with the intention of arresting him, whereupon defendant assaulted him. Defendant struck him and also picked up a stone to strike him, but was knocked down.

The case was adjourned.

HON. MR. HO FOOK.

His Interest in Versacular Schools.

On Sunday, the 11th instant, a

reception was given by the Confucian Society in honour of the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook on his appointment to the Legislative Council.

In returning thanks, Mr. Ho Fook referred to the good work done by the Society, especially in the provision of free vernacular schools, and suggested that a sum of \$50,000 should be raised for the maintenance of such institutions.

He promised to give \$1,000 himself and announced that Mrs. Ho Fook would be pleased to donate \$500. Following Mr. Ho Fook's good example, Mr. Fung Ping-shan and Mr. Chow Tung-sheng each pledged \$1,000.

We understand that Mr. Ho Fook was similarly entertained by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on October 20 and by the Chinese Club on October 31.

WILLIAM II'S ADVICE.

German Story of the Kaiser and the Duma.

Berlin, September 14.—The Norddeutsche Algemeine Zeitung publishes a copy of a telegram sent by the Kaiser on August 20, 1905, to the ex-Tsar regarding the influence of the Duma on the peace negotiations with Japan. It is as follows:—

"My Ambassador has reported to me that you have just ordered the publication of a decree with regard to the convening of the Duma. The statutes in their main points are similar to those of the State Council. (staatsrat) with respect to its capacity as an advisory body. I beg you to accept my warmest congratulations on the occasion of this great step forward in the development of Russia.

"From the newspapers I learn that, in general, the peace negotiations are making progress but that some points still present certain difficulties. Before you come to a final decision as to peace or the continuation of the war the latter would have far-reaching consequences, the end of which it is difficult to foresee, and would cost incalculable lives, blood, and gold—it seems to me that it would be a splendid thing if you were to put the matter for consideration to the great Duma, as it represents the Russian people, and its decision would be the voice of Russia.

"If it decides for peace, then you would be empowered to conclude peace in accordance with the suggestion of your delegates in Washington. If it considers that Russia's honour is safeguarded, then you can sheath your sword with the beautiful words of Franz L: 'Everything is lost except honour.' Nobody in your army, your country, or anywhere in the world would have any right to blame you for such a procedure.

"If, on the other hand, Duma considers the proposals unacceptable and the Japanese Government refuse to negotiate on any other basis, it would be Russia herself through the Duma which would have urged her Emperor to continue the struggle. It would thereby be taken upon itself full responsibility for all the consequences, and you would thus once and for all be absolved before the whole world and future history from the reprobation that you, without asking the country or acting against its will, had sacrificed thousands of its fatherland-loving sons. This would lend great weight and force to your personal act, as you would feel that it was the majority of the people who were resolved to struggle on to the bitter end, regardless of losses and privations.

"Only under such conditions is the continuation of the war to be contemplated. In your place I would not allow to pass this first and favourable opportunity to bring about closer feeling with the sentiments and will of your country in respect to war and peace at this time, when you have given the Russian people the long-desired possibility of taking a decision as to its own future, or at least of participating in the taking of such a decision to which it has a positive right.

"At the same time, you would give the Duma a good opportunity to work and to show what it can do, and whether it is capable of fulfilling the expectations which everybody has formed about it.

"The decisions which have to be taken are so very serious in their consequences, and so far-reaching, that it is quite impossible for any mortal lord to take

the responsibility for them upon his own shoulders without the help and advice of his people. May God be with you! Do not forget the exhortation of the troops of the Line to the Guard."

—Admiralty, per Wireless Press.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In President Lincoln's time (says a correspondent to a Home paper) it was a case of "Fight, pay, or emigrate." That is to say that a United States citizen who did not mean to fight for the Union could forfeit his citizenship and leave his country, or, provided he had sufficient means, could purchase a substitute, generally known as a "bounty-jumper." That class was seldom content with one payment. It was a common thing for them to desert and to get another bounty out of a new client. There are a few old men still living in London who got more than one bounty. One man got \$1,000, \$500, and \$300 for acting as substitute on the three occasions. The last time was nearly fatal. For as he was being landed out of a boat at Governor's Island he saw a man with whom he had deserted on his second desertion. He was being marched with a firing party to be shot. During this war no passports are given to United States citizens of military age. So a man who does not want to fight cannot emigrate. Neither can he purchase a substitute.

From the newspapers I learn that, in general, the peace negotiations are making progress but that some points still present certain difficulties. Before you come to a final decision as to peace or the continuation of the war the latter would have far-reaching consequences, the end of which it is difficult to foresee, and would cost incalculable lives, blood, and gold—it seems to me that it would be a splendid thing if you were to put the matter for consideration to the great Duma, as it represents the Russian people, and its decision would be the voice of Russia.

One of the noblest of Englishmen lies buried near Kherson, whether the Rumanian Court was recently reported to have removed. In 1789 John Howard, the great prison reformer, set out on one of his tours through Europe for the aid of the suffering, and hearing in Moscow of the sickly condition of the Russian garrison in Southern Russia went thither to see what could be done for them. He reached Kherson, but contracted a fever from a patient he was nursing, and died on January 20, 1790. He was buried; with great demonstrations of public sorrow, in a walled field at Stepanovka, not far from the city, and one monument now marks his grave, and another, with a Russian inscription, perpetuates his memory in Kherson.

The thunderbolt superstition dies hard. Two of these imaginary projectiles are reported to have fallen during a recent storm in London, and many sensible people are prepared to argue that they exist—some even claim to have seen and handled them. The elementary scientific fact is, of course, that the electricity which is discharged in fluid, and not solid, where it appears to be so, is the result of the lightning having fused some of the surrounding substances in the ground, by its excessive heat, into a conglomerate mass. Aerolites, which are genuine serial missiles, are in a different category, and are unconnected with thunderstorms.

The John Rylands Library in Manchester has been enriched by some Syrian manuscripts, from what a contributor to the current Bulletin of the Library terms Dr. Handel Harris' "precious collection." Among them is a "Discourse written by Shem, Son of Noah, about the beginning of the year, and all that happens in it." The work is mainly an agricultural horoscope, and Dr. Mingana, who edits and comments on the text, points out that Shem draws his knowledge from the twelve signs of the zodiac. The prognostications are chiefly interesting to-day because of what this patriarch has to say of the year which begins in Capricornus. "In the middle of the year," it is foretold, "corn will be dear. Thieves will increase. The officials of the State will be bad. Many people will move from one place to another because of the war which will take place. Wars will increase in the earth." We must have had a year or two under a Capricorn.

Miss Annie Louisa Elliott, who has just taken up the freedom of the City of London, is not the only woman who can claim to be a "ladyman." The freedom of the City was conferred on Miss Nightingale, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and other distinguished women; while in our own day Viscountess Wolsey and others have been added to the list. Miss Elliott, by the way, does not gain the vote of the Library, notwithstanding ordinary doings.

Germans in Chinese Empoly.

Germans do not appear to be turned out of Chinese employ as at first feared likely. The N. C. Daily News is informed that there is still a number of Germans emloyed at the Ping-hsing Colliery.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Restoration of the Banished;

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macoschie at Union Church on Sunday morning:

"For we must needs die, and are as water spilt upon the ground, which cannot be gathered up again; neither doth God take away life, but deviseth means, that he that is banished be not cast from Him"—2 Sam. 14/14. R. V.

Some of the best things in the Bible come to us not in equivocal circumstances. My text is one of these. It contains some of the truest and tenderest words in the whole Bible, yet we get it from a woman who was lending herself to a piece of deception for an object which was probably wrong, and certainly questionable. One of David's sons had offended unpardonably against a half-sister. Another son, Absalom, the favourite, had taken vengeance into his own hands, and carried it out by a scheme of calculated treachery. For this he had had to fly the country, but David's heart was seen to long after him, so the crafty Joab hatched a clever plot to entrap the king into granting a pardon, which may have accorded with his inclinations but was contrary to justice and to wise public policy. The general fetched from Tekoa a "wise woman," who feigned herself to be a widow left with two sons, one of whom in the course of a quarrel had taken the other's life. The clan, she said, were clamouring for the life and inheritance of the survivor, and so the widow's remaining coal would be quenched. David, always a man of feeling, responded readily, and then the actress led him on till he had sworn by the Lord that not a hair of her son's head should be touched. The king thus deeply committed, this clever woman unfolds her real object, which is to show that David ought to "fetch home his banished one," and this she enforces by the true and imperishable words of my text. How touching, and yet how specious, is the argument on which she works up her case. Life, she urges, is a vanishing thing "at best; why cut it even more short? Why overturn the vessel which you cannot fill again? Against the vendetta threatening her son, which could only make bad worse, it is good argument. "Water spilled upon the ground"—admit the view, and one of two conclusions follows, either that life may be held lightly, or, like this woman, who had borne sons and therefore knew that life's brief opportunity is not to be diminished, and man must pause before presuming to destroy that which he can never restore. To one or other of these views all thinking incline, and the inclination is reflected in the laws and social usages of the various races, ages, and religions of mankind. The Christian gospel, to its glory, takes unequivocally the second of these, and teaches us not to taught from any other source, the unspeakable preciousness of every human life. For such an outlook Jewish teaching had prepared the way, and here even in early days we find it suggested (ben) in the lip of this country woman from the desert (oasis), pleading her imaginary case at the seat of justice.

But of what value is life to one who is an exile? This woman asks that her son be not barely spared to existence but restored to his rights. Expelled, outcast, forbidden ever again to look upon all that he loves, denied a country and citizenship, forced to dwell for ever among strangers, the exile thinks he were better dead. The widow's plea was addressed to a father's heart, one which longed over Absalom, casting out his heart in banishment. She pressed her advantage, and finally the king yielded, though evidently with the feeling that he was certainly doing right, for although Absalom is given permission to return, he is not to see his father's face. He was quite unrepentant for his treacherous deed, remained to the last an unscrupulous schemer, and the me he made of his return was only to plot his indulgent father's downfall. It was unwise and unwise to bring back an offender

who could not be fully pardoned. But David, alas, was in no position to be firm. If his son had gone wrong it was where he had gone wrong before them; Thus do our past sins taint our very clemency. Much of our forgiveness, so-called, is little more than bad conscience. We cannot condemn even when it would be right to do so. We have given way when we ought to insist, because our own lapses have eroded our authority, and so the grace is taken out of our very mercy which becomes like this half-and-half forgiveness of Absalom: "Let him come back to his own house, but let him not see my face."

Yet from this tangled tale of wrong and revenge and deception comes this deep and tender saying about the pure and perfect Divine mercy, like a nugget amid rough sand. Remarkable it is in those days, when war was constant, robbery rife, and gods which were demons of ferocity were worshipped by all but a few of the tribes of men. "He that is banished" was the man hated by the gods, outcast among men, condemned, parased, doomed, doomed at last to perish without hope or remedy. Such was and is the common theology of heathendom, but here in remote Tekoa a true revelation had been preserved. From the dim dawn of human history comes the story of one who slew his brother in the field, and made himself thereby fugitive and vagabond in the earth. "My punishment," cried the guilty man, "is greater than I can bear," and the cry of misery even from Cain, found a response of mercy. "The Lord appointed a sign for Cain, lest any finding him should smite him." "The Lord put a mark on Cain," we have misinterpreted, and we have come to speak of the "brand" of Cain, meaning the mark of the outcast, fugitive beyond the pale of law or the reach of love, homeless to the bitterest end. But that "brand," in another view of it, is the sign of God's mercy. It is the warning to other men that God is dealing with this man, is sparing his life if haply he may come to some factual repentance, "devising means" that even Cain, if it may be, shall not be outcast when the harvest of our humanity is gathered in. Similarly, all through the Bible, God is shown making plans for mercy, taking thought for sinners, jealous indeed of justice and by no means sparing the guilty, yet at the same time endeavouring to come between His people and their sins, never desiring the death of a sinner, but delighting to see him turn from his wickedness and live. He does banish them at length from the holy place, but it is that they may learn in exile to long for holy things, and finally, having Himself borne their griefs and carried their sorrows, holds out the glorious prospect of the day when the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come with singing unto Zion.

Our absolutists, to be sure, object. The very idea of "devising means" for the attainment of purposes, i.e., they say, derogatory to the conception of Divinity. Well, the Bible also knows the God who "speaks and it is done." But man is made in His likeness, and that involves the possibility, indeed necessity, of action and reaction in the moral sphere as between free wills. You may if you choose empty your idea of God of the humanity through which we must interpret it if we are to interpret it at all, but you will have deprived your abstraction of all that really makes Him God to us or us accountable to Him. The heart of the Christian revelation is its interpretation of God in the terms of our humanity at its deepest and most sacred, namely in fatherhood and sonship, and having once received that revelation it is impossible for men to worship any mere exalted abstraction which may be offered to them as God. The God to whom men can draw near, and to whom alone can be yielded the homage of the conscience and the heart, is the God revealed in the Son of Man, whose glory it is that He came for the express purpose of seeking and saving that which is lost. It is possible of course to formulate Christian theology in a dry and legal way as a rigid, clear cut "plan of salvation." I am not saying that attempts to formulate should not be made, but they are only

M. ALBERT THOMAS.
Ex-Minister's Call for Supreme Effort.

Breaking with Parliamentary traditions, M. Albert Thomas, recently Minister of Armaments, has resumed his journalistic activity, and contributes a long leading article to the "Humanity's" entitled "A War Programme." The Army and the people of France, he declares, feel that a supreme effort is necessary, and that they are ready to make it. France, he says, whose enthusiasm and self-abnegation have aroused universal admiration, may have the right to recover her strength. But until the final goal is reached she will not entertain that thought. Guarantees ought to be obtained for a prudent arrangement of our fighting forces, proper understandings with our Allies, and an equitable division of the front to be defended. Our army can and must become among the troops of the Entente the "technical army" that will play a leading part in the victory. It must daily increase its strength, he goes on. The powerful heavy artillery is far from having carried out its bold programme. Who, asks M. Albert Thomas, remains unconvinced of the necessity of a formidable output of aeroplanes? The suspension of German military operations in the Riga front leads the "Temps" to believe that Germany contemplates more peace measures.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTICE.

Owing to the scarcity of Local Beef we have been authorised by the Food Committee to increase our retail prices by 15% from 1st November, 1917.

COAT & SWEATERS

WHITE
OR
GREY.
\$9.00
each.

WHITE
OR
GREY.
\$9.00
each.

FOR GOLF, TENNIS, CRICKET AND ALL OUT-DOOR SPORTS WEAR.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

WINTER

SUITINGS

AND OVERCOATINGS.

IN MANY EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
AT MODERATE PRICES.

STYLE and FIT GUARANTEED.

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

3 WYNPHAM STREET TEL 440.

THE "COURT CARDS."

Another Jolly Evening at the Theatre.

There was again a most gratifying attendance at the Theatre Royal last night, when the bright and jolly "Court Cards" made their second appearance. The entertainment provided was immensely enjoyed, and recalls were the order of the evening. The first part of the programme gave the members of the party opportunity to show their individual talent, and for a happy combination of rich music and picturesque humour we have seldom experienced a more delightful hour.

We are all wanderers, exiled and far from home. In our hearts we know it, and we know too that God is always seeking to win us back, laying open ways for our return; reasoning, entreating, warning, alluring, with all the wiles of love and the sorrowing wisdom of a father's heart. The Lord, Himself, did not set this forth by any philosophical disquisition or theological demonstration. He did by a few simple stories in the ears of simple people, but as profound in the essence of them as is our human life—a peasant going after a strayed sheep, a poor woman sweeping her home for a lost bit of money, a rich man with a poor, simple heart because one out of two sons had made off to a far country. His actions, too, were as His blessed words, for what was the life of the savour of men but going about doing good of the kind most needed, speaking words of light and mercy to poor erring human souls, at well-sides, street corners, wherever he could reach them, and finally on the very cross, where the ignorance and obstinacy of mankind thought to quench His coal for ever, only to uplift it a preposterous beacon still towering over the wrecks of time, a signal of salvation to the storm-tossed in all seas?

Life is passing over us, slipping away week by week and year by year, and we are learning little of what is worth the knowing if we are not learning that through all its varied courses the Lord Who loves us is putting forth His best to win us. You've been up-listed, you've been cast down; you've been gratified, you've been thwarted. You have laughed, you have wept; you have sinned, you have been sorry, sometimes you have listened, and again have closed your ears. Your life and mine have been cast in this time of mysterious, unexampled trial and tribulation, and what is the meaning of it all but that the Father of men is saying to us men and the nations we make up, "Come home; the way is open, the light burns in the window, shelter waits, the feast is spread, reconciliation is offered." For God does not take away life, but devises means that he that is banished be not outcast from Him.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAFE WISEMAN.
NOTICE.—The Orchestra will play TO-MORROW from 10.45 A.M. till 12 P.M.
and from 1 P.M. till 2 P.M.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—At the Peak, HALF-HOUSE. Suitable for two bachelors. Partly furnished. Terms very moderate. Apply Box 1339 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

King George IV
Scotch Whisky.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED
EDINBURGH

SOLE AGENTS:
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
WINE MERCHANTS
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

P.&O.S.N.CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

London via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

**QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC**

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPEROR OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Cabin.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry-Gymnasium—Veranda Deck.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN. MONTEACLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Tapis. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to

Agents:
HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hongkong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co., Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. NO. 1083.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Tokawa Maru	SATUR. 8th Capt. Ogura T. 15,130
VICTORIA, BC, & SEATTLE via Shanghai—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, & Yokohama...	Kashima Maru	THURS. 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Kobe...	Mishimi Maru	MON. 3rd Dec. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Tango Maru	SATUR. 17th Nov. at 11 a.m.
and Yokohama...	Capt. Soeda	T. 13,500

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Taisho Maru	MONDAY, 8,900
and Yokohama...	Capt. Ogawa	12th Nov.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....

Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Billing from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

SHINTO MARU 22,000 23rd Nov.

PERSIA MARU 13,000 3rd Dec.

KOREA MARU 13,000 13th Dec.

SIBERIA MARU 13,000 31st Dec.

TEKYO MARU 22,000 11th Jan.

NIPPON MARU 11,000 23rd Jan.

To S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" outcall at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ABICCA and IQUITIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Tons. Leave.

AMERICA MARU 13,000 17th Nov.

KIYO MARU 17,000 24th Nov.

SEIYO MARU 14,000

Passenger and Interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Bintang 17th Nov. S.S. Arakan

Tjikembang Tisondari

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passages, apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

NOVEMBER 16, 1917 & JANUARY 26, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.

Telephone No. 412. Sub. Ext. No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To
NEWCHWANG	Tamsui	15th Nov. at 4 light.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	15th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shengking	17th Nov. at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong November 13, 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Swedish Harbour Developments.

Sweden is planning important extensions of her ports. At Gothenburg the necessity has been felt for some time for the construction of a deep-water port which would avoid certain drawbacks from which the present harbour accommodation suffers. A plan has now been prepared for a harbour at Karlsborg. This harbour is for overseas traffic, and as a transit port for Baltic and canal boats. The length of quays with the full 40ft. depth, according to the present plan, will amount in the aggregate to 1,200ft., in addition to which there are 3,000ft. of quay with a depth varying from 16ft. to 29ft. 6in. The cost is calculated at £1,100,000. In Stockholm a large harbour extension is under consideration. Other Swedish towns are extending their harbour accommodation materially.

Fifty Years With Steamship Line.

Mr. M. Brierton recently completed his fiftieth year in the service of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co., having entered it on the 6th September, 1867. Naturally, having served for half a century a famous and historical company, his memory is stored with the recollection of many interesting events. He was often on board the Royal William, the first passenger liner to sail from Liverpool to New York. She was then trading in the general cargo trade between Liverpool and Dublin, but was afterwards employed as a collier. In his early days the steamers that plied between Liverpool and Dublin, as well as those that carried the mail between Holyhead and Kinstown, were all, without exception, paddle steamers. The best known of the latter fleet was the R.M.S. Ireland, in her day the fastest steamer afloat. After she became too old for the mail service she became the property of a company who ran her between Liverpool and Douglas, in opposition to the Isle of Man Steampacket Co. All these paddle steamers have passed away, and the Holyhead mail service is now maintained by the magnificent and well-known fleet of screw steamers, designed by the chairman of the company, Sir William Watson, and built and engines by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead. Mr. Brierton has served under three Liverpool agents, Captain Payne, R.N. Capt. in Bell, R.N., and Captain Ch. D. Bell, R.N.R., his nephew, the present agent. For 34 years Mr. Brierton has had charge of the company's passenger department in Liverpool. He is well-known in Liverpool shipping circles, and enjoys the friendship of a large number of the public who have travelled in the company's splendid steamships.

Admiralty's Appeal to Shipyard Workers.

The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation has received the following message from the First Lord of the Admiralty and the First Sea Lord:—"The Board of Admiralty wish to impress upon all engaged in building or repairing ships how serious are the times in which we live. A determined enemy has set himself to blockade our islands and to destroy the merchant shipping which brings food to the people and supplies to the Army, and is using methods which are contrary to the law of nations. Every day merchant ships are being sunk, and we need to use all our resources to prevent being threatened with starvation. The enemy knows this and has staked everything upon it. If he succeeds, victory will rest with him, but, if he fails, defeat is certain. There are only two weapons that we can use, and both can only be forged in the shipyards of the country. One is the class of warship that enables the Navy to hunt and destroy the enemy's submarines, the other is every new merchant ship that takes the place of a ship that has been sunk. These weapons must both be used together, and upon the men of the ship

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.:
1a, Chater Road.

Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELEAWAN DELI (Sumatra), via Swatow. Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon. For freight and passage apply to:

YORK BUILDING, Tel. 1574.
Honkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U.S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA." 14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 20th, 1918.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer).....	12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG

TUESDAY, 13th NOVEMBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Faishan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 14th NOVEMBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Faishan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taiwan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

TAISHAN.

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 2 p.m. and return to Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued by the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at the Head Police Station for permit.

Fare's Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 659 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANJU. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Agents: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Shanghai	B. & S.	15. Nov.	
Newchwang	Tamsui B. & S.	15. Nov.	
Manila	J. M. Co.	16. Nov.	
Hai Phong	J. M. Co.	16. Nov.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	D. L. Co.	17. Nov.	
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	17. Nov.	
Sandakan	J. M. Co.	17. Nov.	
Shanghai	Shengking B. & S.	17. Nov.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan D. L. Co.	20. Nov.	
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M. N. Y. K.	22. Nov.	
Manila	Yuenyang J. M. Co.	24. Nov.	
Shanghai	Jitaroem J.C.J. L.	25. Nov.	
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M. N. Y. K.	3. Dec.	

NOTICE.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

OF all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors, Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

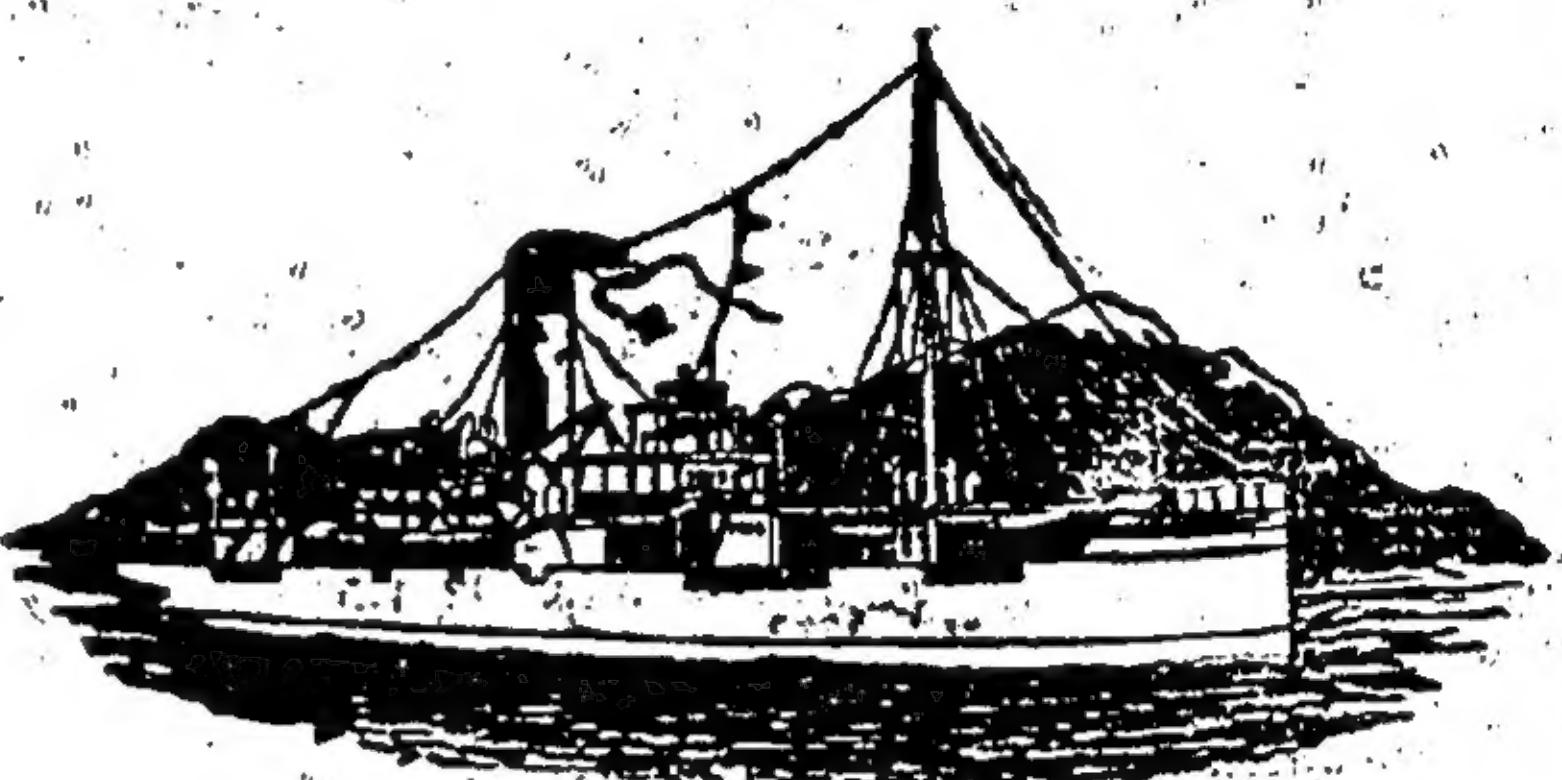
787' x 68' x 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers, Gondolas, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft, Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

NOTICE.

During the absence of the staff compiling a Dollar Directory in Singapore, the affairs of the

HONGKONG

DOLLAR DIRECTORY

are being handled by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Chater Road, to whom all communications can be addressed.

Our P. O. Box is 431

Our Telephone No. 1906.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The s.s. CHINA will be despatched, Voy. 11 Home, on Friday, November 16th, at 1 p.m. to San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.
All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 17th November, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 24th November, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1917.

W.G. HUMPHREYS
& CO.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

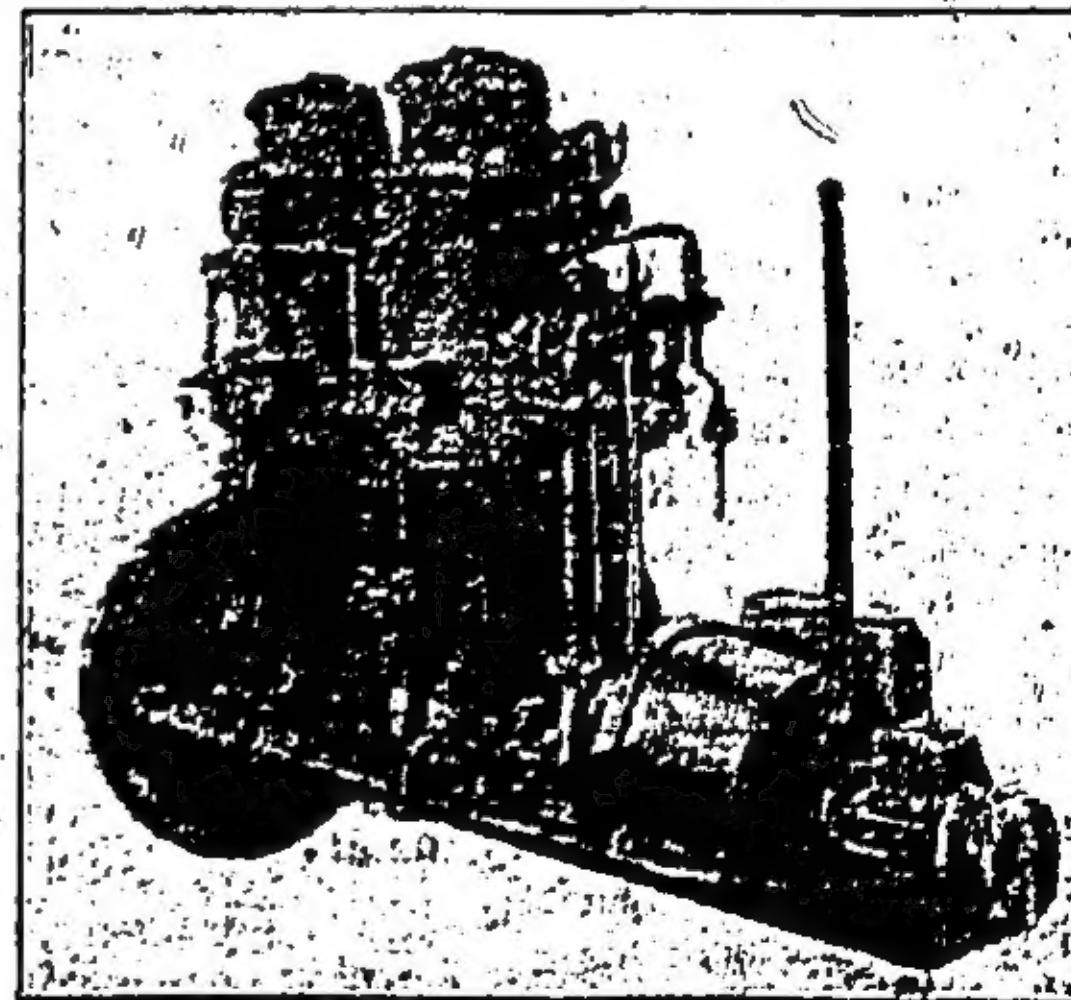
Seal Agents for
Bolinder's

Crude Oil Engines
direct coupled to dy-
namos. Centrifugal
pumps & winches.
Stocks & spares al-
ways on hand.

Goodlass and Wall
paints & anti-fouling &
anti-corrosive Ships'
bottom composition.

Glyco antifriction
metal.

Plastic Cement for
furnaces.



Bolinder's direct
reversible Marine

Engine from 5--500

B.H.P. The Engine

for economy and

reliability with in-
visible exhaust.

Stocks kept.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Universal Providers.

The Largest Modern Department
Store in the East.

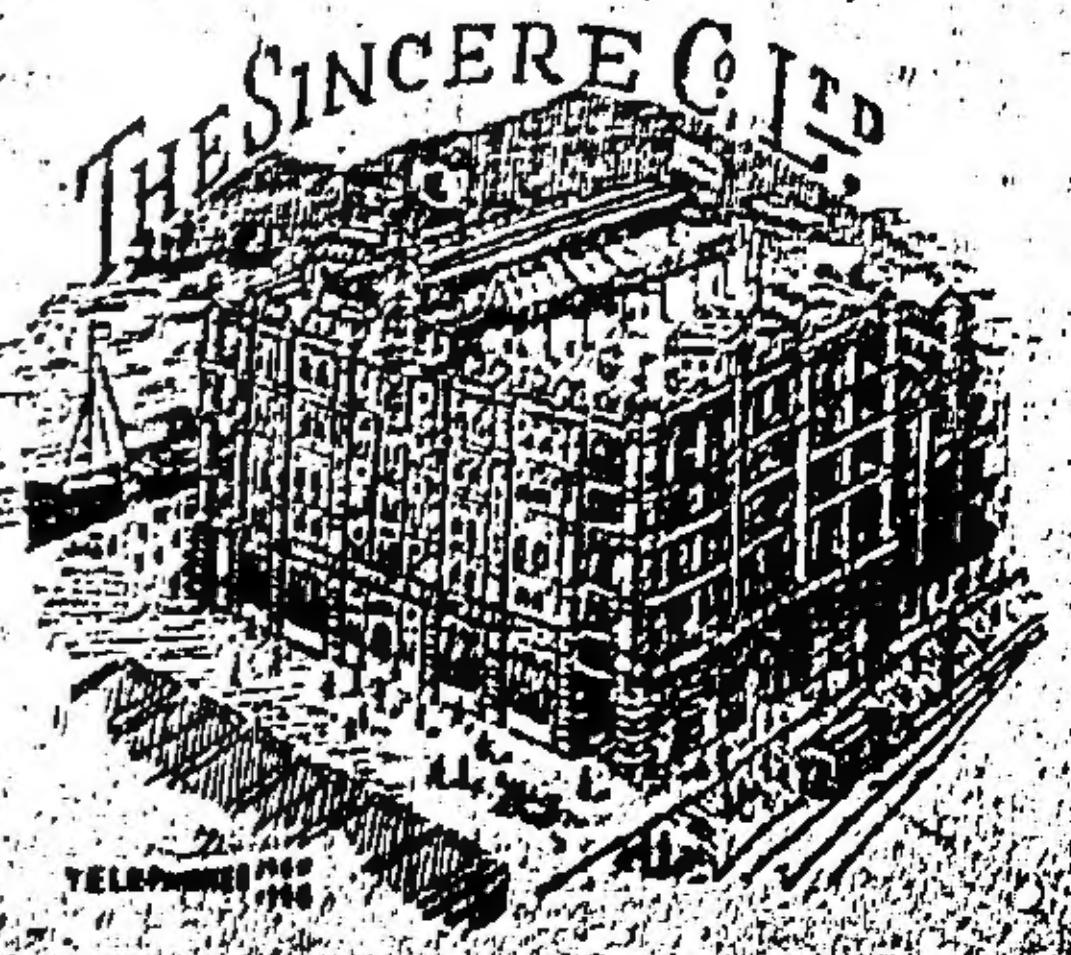
Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest
in every Respect.

With Elevators to every floor.

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. 1967.



S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 659 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANJU. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the
HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
Agents: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1917.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1917.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE TURKISH RETREAT IN PALESTINE.

Reuter's correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters, writing on Nov. 9, says:—The pursuit on the heels of the retreating Turks continued on Friday; when our cavalry got beyond Aksalon and Elmejdel. Owing to their hurry the Turks were unable to remove the inhabitants, who joyfully welcomed the troops. The cavalry, advancing north from Sheria, overtook the enemy's rearguard and made prisoners of a considerable number, while elsewhere a dashing charge by the Yeomanry resulted in the capture of six guns, three machine guns and one hundred prisoners. Great quantities of undamaged stores have fallen into our hands. The aviators continue to do good work, bombing and firing their machine guns on trains. They report that the town of Elsalujah and the railway junction at Eltinch are in flames.

LOYAL RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Paris, November 12. The Russian troops in France have telegraphed to M. Kelenky assuring him that they are ready to shed their blood against the Maximalists and counter-revolutionaries in the struggle of democracy against German autocracy.

THE ANGLO-DUTCH DIFFERENCE.

London, November 11. A White Paper containing Anglo-Dutch correspondence on the grave question shows that the Dutch Government not only contended that the gravest that was transmitted was not intended for military purposes, but that the Rhine Convention and other agreements imposed on Holland an obligation to guarantee free navigation of the waters lying between the IJssel and Belgium.

Mr. Balfour disputes the applicability of the agreements quoted and asks if Holland regards such agreements as preventing the enforcement of her obligations as a neutral and on what ground she claimed to prevent the departure of the German ships captured in Antwerp by the Belgians.

HUGE SHIPPING AND COLLIERY COMBINE.

London, November 12. The Liverpool "Journal of Commerce" says it is rumoured that one of the largest shipping combines contemplates an amalgamation with one of the largest colliery companies of South Wales. Such a combination would be the largest of its kind in the world, and would control over a million tons of shipping and six million tons of the best steamer and bituminous coals.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Ottawa, November 12. The Premier, Sir R. L. Borden, on behalf of the new Union Government, has issued an appeal to the electorate wherein he states:—The Government thoroughly realises that in this national emergency there is imperative necessity for the fulfilment of its policies with the least possible delay. It pledges itself to prosecute the war with ceaseless vigour, to strive for national unity, to administer public departments with economy and efficiency, to devise measures for taxation which will regard social justice, and neglect nothing that may be required to sustain the soldiers in service or comfort those of their households whom they have left behind. I am firmly convinced that these objects can best be achieved by a Government representing all parties, classes, creeds and interests. I appeal with confidence on its behalf for the sympathy and support of the Canadian people.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Paris, November 11. Mr. Lloyd George has arrived here.

INFIRMARY DISASTER.

London, November 12. Fifteen aged women were burned to death in a fire at Manchester Infirmary.

NEW GERMAN PEACE TRICK.

A Trap for the Entente.

Rotterdam, September 16.—The publication of the Central's reply to the Papal Note, which is expected in the next few days, will perhaps explain the mysterious events happening in Germany. I learn that Berlin last week was full of talk about an early peace—vague chatter, but curiously persistent. It seems to have originated partly in forecasts of the extremely concessionary character of the reply to the Pope's Note, partly in a casual remark by Herr Michaelis to some friends on the railway station at Stuttgart as to his hopes of an early end of the war, partly to indefinite articles in certain newspapers, in which occurred such phrases as "political tension," "we are standing before fateful decisions." Some importance was also attached to the fact that the Kaiser a few days ago received reports from the naval and military chiefs, and to the presence in Berlin of the Crown Prince.

Yesterday produced a mystery and a sensation. The former consisted in this, that everyone fully anticipated the issue of the Central's reply to the Papal Note. As a matter of fact the news agencies here had been warned to expect the text, but at three o'clock in the afternoon came a telephone message from the other side of the frontier saying publication had been postponed. The sensation was the suppression of no fewer than

SHANGHAI RACES.

Some of To-day's Results.

On another page will be found the results of yesterday's events at the Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting. Below we give the today's results to hand at the time of going to press:—

The Northern Cup.

Mr. Fa-h's Wynona, (Mr. Hill) 1
Mr. Elreit's Merryland, (Mr. Vida) 2

Mr. John Peel's Sandy, (Mr. Johnston) 3

Time:—1 min. 30.1/5 sec.

The China Cup.

Mr. Elreit's Royaland, (Mr. Vida) 1

Mr. Neville's Goodboy, (Mr. Knoll) 2

Mesere, Winsome and Hasty's The Baver, (Mr. Hill) 3

Time:—2 min. 05.4/5 sec.

The Shanghai Stakes.

Mesere, Winsome and Hasty's The Oriole, (Mr. Hill) 1

Mr. Henry Morris's Cranfield, (Mr. Stewart) 2

Mr. Pebury's Woosee-Kazoo, (Mr. Commons) 3

Time:—3 min. 12.4-5 sec.

TOMMY'S PAY.

Pay Office Puzzles.

A Soldier writes to the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—

There are many things in the Army which the soldier cannot understand, but perhaps the most incomprehensible thing of them all is the system on which the Pay Office keeps its accounts. I am a fairly intelligent man, and have had much to do in my time with figures and ledgers and accounts, but never once, during my period of service as a soldier, have I been able to understand on what basis my pay was calculated.

Any well-regulated firm (or, for the matter of that, any ill-regulated firm) can pay its employees without leaving them in a state of surprise, sometimes very unjust, about the probity of the person paying out; but the Army seems unable to do this; and many a guileless quartermaster has had his reputation completely destroyed by puzzled and suspicious soldiers because the Pay Office cannot get out of its head the theory that this is the year 1815, and that we are in the middle, not of Armageddon, but of Waterloo.

The Army always pays round sums of money. If a man is entitled to 5s. 6d. this week, he does not receive 5s. 6d., he only receives 5s., the 6d. being held up until, during the following week, it grows up to be a shilling, when the whole shilling is added to the pay due for the particular week in which it is paid out. Then there are deductions for barrack damages (a most unpopular deduction), for athletics, for library, and so forth. In theory, the soldier is supposed to know exactly what deductions are made from his pay and for what purpose they are made, but in practice, in my experience, he never knows anything about the deductions except that there are deductions.

That is all very well. But from an informed source the explanation given me is that the German Government is attempting through this medium another manoeuvre designed finally to deceive the masses and placate its own subjects who are agitating for an immediate peace. The reply will, I have reason to believe, be couched in an ostensibly moderate tone, will affirm that the position of the Kaiser is that of the Reichstag majority, and express an ardent desire for peace by agreement and the establishment of a comity of nations for the perpetual maintenance of a world peace. But whilst, like the resolution itself, it will contain vague formulae about no forcible conquests, it will carefully avoid any concrete proposals—especially with regard to Belgium.

A characteristic artful game is being played simultaneously, in regard to which a word of warning is desirable for those who may be inclined to take too seriously the German Government's apparently peaceful inclinations. The manoeuvre consists in this. In the last week or so extraordinary prominence has been given in the German Press to the Pan-German point of view. The new *Deutsche Volksland Partei*, with Von Tirpitz as one of its chiefs, has been tremendously advertised, and the annexationist papers have conducted a drumfire attack on the Government and the Reichstag for alleged weakness. Now all this has been permitted, not to say encouraged, by the very Government attacked. For what motive? Nothing other than this, that seeing this apparent great agitation among the German public, the Entente Powers may be led to believe that the German Government really is inclined to make a "weak" peace, a peace so weak that even it risks the wrath of its own people, war-sick as they are, by favouring it. This may be accepted as the explanation of the sudden strange freedom of the German Press to abuse its rulers. The suppression of the *Deutsche Tagesszeitung* is sufficiently famous, as the medium of Count Reventlow's reactionary-militaristic-annexationist opinions, the *Borsenzeitung* represents the left wing of the National Liberals, whilst, still more strange, the *Freiesame Zeitung* is one of the organs of Progressives, and usually of a fairly democratic tone. The general belief is that the suppression of all three has some connection with the reply to the Pope's Note, but probably for varying reasons. The gagging of the *Deutsche Tagesszeitung* might easily be explained if, as is proposed, the reply at least gives encouragement to the Moderate, for never had Reventlow raged so ruthlessly as in the fast issues before the suppression. If his furious campaign be taken at its face value, then the assumption would be that there is some ground for the forecasts of the more or less "concessionary" nature of the reply to the Pope's Note, in regard to which the semi-official agency yesterday gave the following:

"The German Government has gone to far in the direction of peace it is afraid of the opinion of its own people."

The moral of what is happening now is that however apparently moderate and peace-loving the forthcoming reply to the Pope's Note may read, the military, who are as much as ever the real rulers, are still trusting to the sword to decide in Germany's favour. —*Daily Telegraph*. The second explana-

CANTON NEWS.

Pay Office Puzzles.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of November 12 as follows:—

Luk Wing-ting, who is now in Wo-chow, has informed the various delegates meeting him there that as there are methods for settling Canton affairs, and emergencies can be avoided, it is not necessary for him to come down.

Li In-hon, the Civil Governor, has had a long conference with Luk Wing-ting in regard to Canton affairs, after which he left for Canton. It is reported that a complete agreement has been reached.

Tin Sing-pun, the Provincial Treasurer, has tendered his resignation to the Tuchiu and the Civil Governor, but it is refused pending the decision of Luk Wing-ting.

The rising in Hengshan has been suppressed and Magistrate Chow and Commander Yun are ordered to keep a sharp eye on the pirates and robbers to prevent a repetition.

An mandate from Peking reached Canton yesterday ordering Luk Wing-ting to be King Wei General and to come to Peking to take up the post. Liug Chai-kwong is appointed as his successor as inspecting Commissioner of the Two Kwong. The mandate states that Shamen is a very important place, where foreigners' lives and property are concentrated; therefore strict protection must be given. Li In-hon is ordered to undertake to send the Yuanan and Kwangsi troops back to their native places and to keep all the other troops under good control.

After the removing of the King Wei troops from the Kowloon-Canton railway line, a gang of robbers looted the station at To Tong on the 12th inst. and cleared off with everything of value.

For the Troops.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks a batch of periodicals for the troops from the Pakhoi Customs Club.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—St. John's Cathedral. \$112.51.

tion may or may not be a valid one, but the first explanation hardly seems so. Private firms, employing large numbers of men, contrive to pay their workers regularly and accurately in spite of far more varied complications of pay-ratings than are to be found in the Army.

A great firm may, for example, have men on piecework, men paid by time, men paid by fixed wages, men paid daily, men paid weekly, and men paid monthly; and in addition to these, a voracious crowd of shareholders paid by dividends. Yet these firms manage to discharge their obligations without mistakes, other than very trivial and exceptional ones; and there seems to be no adequate reason why the Pay Office should not organise its system, that soldiers should be paid with equal accuracy.

The system of credits and debits ought to be scrapped. It is a ridiculous thing that the Pay Office should hold up a soldier's pay until he is in credit, as one soldier in my company is at this moment, to the extent of £24. He has not yet received this money nor does he know when he will receive it. Conceive of any private firm holding up a workman's wages for an indefinite period and informing him that it will discharge its debt to him when, so to speak, the spirit moves it! The thing is unimaginable, because workmen would not tolerate such behaviour for one week; but the soldier has to tolerate it.

I do not believe that soldiers are defrauded of their pay. I certainly have never heard or known of a case of such defrauding, but I do believe and know that the Pay Office's system of accounts is hopelessly obsolete, and that grave inconvenience is sometimes caused to soldiers because they cannot get the money due to them with the swiftness with which they ought to get it.

The Scheme that is Wanted.

The pity is, that while this is exactly the type of women who are wanted as wives and mothers in our Colonies to-day, lack of capital, lack of opportunity, lack of enterprise are denying hundreds this opportunity for expansion and development.

Unless women are prepared to go out as domestic servants or to

OVERSEAS HOMES FOR ENGLISH GIRLS.

A New View of Emigration.

In migration going to solve the great after-the-war problem of what to do with our girls when the boys come home?

The question is all important, for it will be one of the most pressing problems in the near future, affecting all classes.

Not only has the war taught women to work, but it has taught them the joy of being fully occupied, and it is not conceivable that, having shaken off the old ennui and boredom which made so many miserable in war days, our girls will ever again be content to remain at home occupying themselves with mere social life and the old homely amusements.

The difficulty is, that having trained all classes to work there is little prospect of there being enough work to occupy both men and women when life resumes its normal routine.

Under existing conditions, the feminine labour market threatens to be seriously flooded unless definite arrangement can be made to meet this contingency, or some definite outlet found for all this superfluity of trained labour which, properly directed, ought to prove a valuable asset to the Empire.

That the Colonies are still crying out for women—that there is work waiting to be done there under healthy, happy conditions is admitted by everyone who has had any experience of Colonial life. Why this work cannot be developed and some practical scheme inaugurated whereby women, not merely of the domestic classes but of the middle and upper classes also, can be enabled to emigrate and make their homes there it is difficult to understand.

Up to now the one cry of those who have interested themselves in female emigration has been, that there are no openings in our Colonies for any women save domestic servants.

The sooner we dispense our minds of this the better. One has only to talk to any of the splendid young Colonials who have come over here in response to the Mother Country's appeal to realise that, quite apart from domestic service, there are scores of homes waiting for English women who will go out and be prepared to face the different conditions of life as their brothers have done before them.

The mistake is that so many people who have to deal with this matter have been possessed of the rooted idea that women of the middle and professional classes are totally unfit to battle with life in any form—that the average English girl is afraid of work and is too wedded to town life and the attractions of society, ever to be content to settle down and work out her own destiny amid less artificial conditions than those that exist at home.

The war has proved how false this theory is. One has only to realise the readiness with which women of all classes jumped at the opportunity of working, their eagerness to escape from the monotony of an aimless existence, which popular opinion condemned them, to realise how mistaken such prejudices were.

We have lived to see debutantes working long hours in hospitals, pantries and canteens, society women scrubbing floors and doing plain needlework, and a host of girls pouring into Government and City offices day in, day out, others working on the land, in munition factories, or engaged in occupations that no one ever dreamed they could fill.

What is more astonishing is that, after three years, this huge army of women workers who were supposed never to have the capacity to do an honest day's work—simply because there was no work for them to do—have become keener rather than tiring of the experiment, as so many prophecied they would.

The Scheme that is Wanted.

The pity is, that while this is exactly the type of women who are wanted as wives and mothers in our Colonies to-day, lack of capital, lack of opportunity, lack of enterprise are denying hundreds this opportunity for expansion and development.

Unless women are prepared to

CRICKET.

Kowloon v. Belcher's Section Artillery.

A most enjoyable all-day match was played at Kowloon yesterday, the visiting team being drawn from the Belcher's Section of Artillery. The wicket was all in favour of the batsmen, and some high scoring was witnessed, including a century and two half-centuries. Kowloon first batted and put up the fine total of 285, of which Blackburn contributed a beautifully-played 116 before being caught out. His score included ten fours. A good beginning was made by Belcher's, but when six wickets were gone 83 runs were required to win.

The partnership between Hamilton and Lindell produced 52 of these, and when Edwards (the last man in) went to the wicket, three more were required for victory. This player eventually got the winning hit but with a nice four, Hamilton still keeping his wicket with a total of 37. Scores:—

Kowloon. F. Wheeler, b Hamilton ... 14 A. A. Claxton, b Hamilton ... 18 J. J. Blackburn, c Stalker, b Baynes ... 116 Lt. McConnell, c Bradbury, b Overy ... 22 G. J. Stapleton, c Sherman, b Hamilton ... 14

H. de Soza, b Hamilton ... 27 L. E. S. Hodge, run out ... 10 J. P. Robinson, run out ... 8 A. de Soza, b Hamilton ... 26 P. H. Cobb, l. w. b., b Baynes 0 R. Pestonji, c Stalker, b Baynes 2 R. H. Jewsbury, not out ... 0 Extras ... 22

Total 285

Bowling.

O. M. R. W. Hamilton ... 26 5 92 4 Baynes ... 20 3 81 3 Stalker ... 10 0 46 0 Overy ... 4 0 24 1

Belcher's Section.

Major Robertson, b Hodge 50 B. W. Bradbury, c Pestonji, b Cobb ... 52

Gr. Baynes, b Cobb ... 44 W. T. Elson, b Cobb ... 2 J. Stalker, b Pestonji ... 32 Gr. Sherman, c de Soza, b Cobb ... 6

E. W. Hamilton, not out 37 R. E. Lindell, c and b Cobb 15 P. Jacks, l. w. b., b Pestonji 8 H. Overy, c Claxton, b Pestonji

SMOKED EVERYWHERE BY
(NEARLY) EVERYBODY.

"THE MIXTURE OF
MATCHLESS MERIT."

GARRICK MIXTURE

Lambert & Butler,
England.



THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Archibutt G S Journal Mr & Mrs
Anderson G E R de
Anderson Miss A G Johnston J W
Bogot Mr & Mrs A Jacobson Miss E
L Key Dr F T
Bain H Murray Kent C E
Bell C D H Little C
Birbeck R J Ludia G
Birrell J D Lovfield S
Barker Mr & Mrs H Macmillan G Guidon
Launton Mr & Mrs
Baxter Master Maslin H E
Browell W G Moulder A B
Bullion Misses Mrs J J
Bullion Mr & Mrs K
Bullion Capt & Mrs
F Baring J H Macdonald Major D
Boylan H Maclellan Capt A
Bowell CT Maclellan Capt A
Barber J E F S Marratt Dr & Mrs
Barneken J W O
Butler R Maslin H E
Baxter Capt J Moulder A B
Bassgolde Misses Mrs
Beaufield S Mclellan Capt A
Courtney J D Maclellan Capt A
Cormane Mr & Mrs Mayr Mr & C E
Cowan Capt P H Morrison Dr G E
Cox J J MacFarlane C E
Calderon L A Nicolson J S
Crowle Mr & Mrs W Nicol Mr & Mrs
Clifford Miss C W Oliver Capt &
Clifford Miss E M Plunkett Cole Mrs
Collins F W R R
Cox Mr & Mrs E F Pintor Miss E
Davenport W B Rocha Mrs M L da
Flieke Mr & Mrs P Reay Miss F
Ray E H
Forbes Mr & Mrs J Blach G V R
M Robinson Capt A
Gould Mr & Mrs J Richards H M
Goultoun V Staker J
Gates P D G Shiner Mr & Mrs W
Gauj M O
Gordon Hare J Star A W van der
Gillman Mr & Mrs Star A W P
Hagon Mr & Mrs Shadie M A
Palmer S E Smith E B
Harris D S Solomon P
Hall Capt T P Solomons Mr & Mrs
Hodkins Mrs A E A M
Hamblin Mr & Mrs Thompson C P
W A Hooper A Shelton Thunder Mrs
Harper G Vacher E
Hassell D Wood G G
Hoffman E Weymouth R W
Hooverer W E Woods Mrs H
Woods Miss A
Woods Miss D
Waters J J Williamson Mr & Mrs
Joseph E M E J
Journal Miss G de Westen H
Jou nel Miss H de Weatherby D'Arcy

PEAK HOTEL.

Adam Mrs I Macaulay Capt &
Blair D K Mrs H M G
Brookpear Mr & Mrs J M G F
Meyer T L
Cary Mr & Mrs F W Peake Madam
Dowling Mr & Mrs Peterkin Miss
Evans F W S Roberta Mr & Mrs
Evans F W S W E
Evans K
Fowler Deeman Reed Comdr
Smith Findlay Mr
Hale Mr & Mrs B A & Mrs A
Harling Mr & Mrs Smith S R
H R Skinner Miss
Johnson F B Smith Findlay Mr & Mrs V
Johns Mrs T J R Smith Findlay Mr & Mrs V
Jonckheer Mr & Mrs T Towney H
Kraus Mr & Mrs T Verdianni Maccone Le
Lemberg Mr & Mrs Valiente Major Gen
Maddingley B F Ventris Miss
Muton E H Ward Lt Col John
Muir R M Wilson J
Mathos Mrs Vierla Watson Mr & Mrs
de S E Young Col R E

NOTICES.

MASAGE.
MR. HONDA.
Trained male Massagor.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF PREFERRED.
NO. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Almond Mrs R Macdonald A D
Anderson J R Flynn Manners Mr & Mrs
Bannerman G McIvor Mrs
Budge W Miller J
Begry W J Nathans Mrs
Cheng Mr & Mrs T Parsons Mrs W C
Castello G E Parsons Mr & Mrs
Carson C W Pearson H
Clark D Pirie Mrs C
Fetterley K M Pritchard Mrs
Milnayson Mr & Mrs Richardson Mr &
Fisher F H Mrs C E
Hammes Mr & Mrs Ruth W M
Haussen L Sim J
Hartley A G Sleath E M
Hawker J Stewart Mrs
Jameson Mr & Mrs T Sturtevant Mrs
Wm. Shaw Mr & Mrs J R
Joseph J Shirley Mrs
Jansen Thomas J R
Laren D Underwood Mr &
Morley W Mrs
McAlpin Mr & Mrs Yule A C

KINGSCLERE HOTEL.

Capp'sman D E Partington Mr &
Carlton Vice Consul T B
& Mrs A E Palau Li Col &
Congdon J H Mrs J Thorsby
Dillon Capt & Mrs Powell Comdr & Mrs
F M A D S
Filkins Miss D Roche Capt P H
Forbes F Sache Mrs G A
Hackett G H Steger E
Johnson Mr & Mrs Booth Holman
R H Johnson Lt & Mrs F Shively Dr & Mrs J O
Kingsford Dr Thomas Bell Mr & Mrs Peter
F H Kingsford Dr Thomas Bell Mr & Mrs
Hind Mr & Mrs J Bell Mr & Mrs Peter
Knott J Ward H W Kingsford Dr Thomas Bell Mr & Mrs Peter
King C Williams J E Kingsford Dr Thomas Bell Mr & Mrs Peter
Knight Mr & Mrs J Bell Mr & Mrs Peter

GRAND HOTEL.

Anderson O Kenneth W G
Bishop Mr & Mrs McDonald J A
F P Mayes W G
Bauman A Phillipine A F
Cook T Pearce Mrs S A
Daffld H C Pearce Dr W W
Eager Mrs C B Sherridin A
Everingham C T Shirley F
Fisher F H Shirley Miss W
Hind Mr & Mrs J Swindland J B
Knott J Ward H W Williams J E
King C Williams J E
Knight Mr & Mrs J Bell Mr & Mrs Peter

No. 7. Motoring.

POST OFFICE.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the
rate of postage on letters from Hongkong
to Patchan, Chan Chuen, and Whampoa
will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction
thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siberia, Persia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bo-
hemia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Unsealed parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate
addressed to Yenanfu and Meungs and
other places in the Province of Yunnan
should be superscribed with the words
"For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted
for transmission unless accompanied by
a special permit issued by the British
Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the
transmission of parcels to the United
Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:-
Parcel not over 1 lbs ... 90 cents
Do. 7 lbs ... \$1.50
Do. 11 lbs ... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels
sent by this route.

It is considered probable that any
parcel posted before the 5th Nov. for
transmission via Canada will arrive in
England in time for Xmas.

Monday, the 12th November, being a
General Holiday, the Post Office will be
closed from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary
correspondence and one collection of
letters from the Pillar Boxes. The
Money Order Office will be entirely
closed.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-
dermentioned articles are prohibited
from importation into the United Kingdom,
either by letter post or by parcel
post:-

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured
including gold coin and articles consisting
partly or containing gold; All manu-
factures of Silver other than silver
watches and silver watch cases; Jewelry
of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Customs insist that senders of parcels
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria
must fill in the columns of the regular
Customs Declaration particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the